



LOOK AT THIS. LOOK AT THIS.

S. R. STEPHENS & Co's.
NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.

GOODS AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

HAVING Just returned from the city with a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

FROM AUCTION AND FIRST HANDS,
BOUGHT AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES

Comprising in part a large stock of

CARPETS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS,
CLOTHING, &c.

Also

CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES,

And all Goods usually kept in a First Class Country Store, which we are prepared to sell very low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Buyers would do well to give us a call.

SAML. R. STEPHENS & Co.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

April 10—1y

PLANTS!

Plants!! Plants!!!

WOODSIDE

SMALL FRUIT NURSERY.

STRAWBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,
CURRANTS,
GOOSEBERRIES,

By the Dozen, Hundred and Thousand.
PRICES REDUCED!

ALSO a very large and choice selection of
EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS, grown
under glass, with great care, comprising all the
best varieties of
TOMATO, EGG, CABBAGE, PEPPER, AND
SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

All Plants grown in my Hot Beds, except
Sweet Potatoes, are transplanted from seed beds into
new hot beds, thereby giving them more room to
grow, making them better rooted and less liable
to die when transferred from the hot bed to the
open ground.

Early Smooth and Tilden Tomatoes, and Non-
pareil Sweet Potato Plants, furnished in large
quantities, and shipped to any point on the Del.
Railroad at shortest notice.

SEED POTATOES.

EARLY ROSE, by the pound only,
EARLY GOODRICH, HARRISON, AND
MONITOR, by the bushel.

For further particulars, &c. apply to
HENRY CLAYTON,
March 12—3m. Mount Pleasant, Del.

BAUGH'S

Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.
STANDARD WARRANTED.

WE offer to Farmers and Dealers in Manures
the present season our Raw Bone Super
Phosphate of Lime as being highly improved.
It is not necessary at this day, to argue the
claims of this manure, as a useful and economical
application for Corn, Oats, and all Spring crops.
The article has a reputation of over fifteen years
standing, and is still manufactured by the original
proprietors.

Farmers will please send their orders to the
Dealer early, as this only will ensure a supply.
BAUGH & SONS,
Sole Manufacturers,
Office No. 20 South Delaware Ave.
Feb. 20—3m. PHILADELPHIA.

NEW

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE.
Lock Stitch.

RECEIVED the First Prize at the Great Fair of
the American Institute, in New York, Oct.
26, 1867, and highest premium for best manu-
facturing machine at Paris Exposition, July, 1867.
Why is it the best? It runs over seams all
right; it will take fifty stitches to the inch—faster
than any other machine will; it will sew heavier
and thicker goods than any other machine; it
uses any and every kind of thread; it sews
starched goods as well as unstarched; it sews the
most delicate, thin, soft fabric, without drawing.
It sews a bias seam as well as any other.
Agents wanted.—Liberal discount given.
Empire Sewing Machine Company,
234 Bowery, New York.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.
Feb. 13, 1869—3mos.

HARNESS MAKING.

THE undersigned having succeeded Wm. T.
Gallaher in the above business in
ODESSA, DELAWARE,

Is prepared to furnish every article in his line
on the most reasonable terms.
His experience justifies his promise that
**ALL HIS WORK WILL BE OF THE
BEST QUALITY.**

And gives him confidence to solicit a share of the
public patronage.
His Shop is on Main street, in the house
formerly occupied by Wm. T. Gallaher.
WM. C. DRAPER.
Jan. 9—3mos.

WEDDING RINGS.

No. 354 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

March 6—4

Select Poetry.

LADIES' LUGGAGE.

How happy is the single life
Of all the priests and monks!
Not one of whom has got a wife
To bother him with trunks
And handboxes, a load too great
For any man or horse to bear,
Which railways charge for overweight,
And calls ask double fare.

Fell care, as when your bride you post,
Distracts your anxious mind,
Lest this portmanteau should be lost,
Or that he left behind;
Her baggage as you travel down
Life's hill, weighs more and more,
And still, as balder grows your crown,
Becomes a greater bore.

Outstretched by fashion vile and vain,
Hoops, petticoats, and vests,
Now stylish females to contain,
Require no end of chests;
To which bags, baskets, bundles add,
Too numerous to name,
Enough to drive a poor man mad.
A Job with rage inflame.

The cab keeps awaying o'er your head,
With luggage piled in dread,
With ker whom you should love:
Then you the station when you gain,
Must see the lumber stowed,
And fears about it in the train,
Your heart and soul corrode.

Thus does your wife each journey spoil
Of yours that she partakes,
Thus keeps you on the fret and broil
Your peace and comfort breaks,
With all these boxes, all her things,
(How many!) to enclose
The fair incumbrance on you brings
A wagon load of woes.

Popular Tales.

The Best Wife in the World.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"The best little wife in the world," said
Herbert Ainscourt.

"Of course," I dare say," responded
Mr. Portcross. "But what's your exact
idea of the best wife in the world? Jones
says he's got the best wife in the world
because she keeps his stockings darned,
takes him to church three times of a Sun-
day, and never lets him have an opinion of
his own. Jenkins says he's got the same
identical article, but Jenkins' wife keeps
all the money, draws his salary for him,
and makes him live in the back kitchen,
because the parlor is too good for the fam-
ily to use."

"Oh! but Daisy isn't a bit ogreish—a
little submissive, soft-voiced thing that
hasn't an idea except which is reflected
from me. I tell you what, old fellow, I'm
the master of my own house; I come when
I please. Daisy never ventures on a word
of reproach."

"Then you ought to be ashamed of
yourself, larking around at the clubs as
you do, dissipated bachelor fashion."

"Ashamed! What of?"

"Why, I suppose you owe some duties
to your wife."

"Where's the harm? My wife doesn't
care."

"Probably you think so because she is
quiet and submissive; but if she were to
object—"

"Object! I'd like to hear her try it."

"Now, look here, Ainscourt; your wife
may be a model wife, but you certainly are
not a model husband. People are begin-
ning to talk about the way you neglect
that pretty little blue-eyed girl."

"I'll thank people to mind their own
business. Neglect her, indeed! Why man,
I love her as I love my own soul."

"Then why don't you treat her as if
you did?"

"Oh! come, Portcross; that question
just shows what a regular old bachelor
you are. It won't do to make too much
of your wife unless you want to spoil her."

Mr. Portcross shook his head.

"That sounds selfish, I don't like the
ring of the metal."

And he went away, leaving Mr. Ains-
court to finish his game of billiards at his
leisure.

"What a regular old fuss-budget Port-
cross is," laughed the latter. "Always
poking his nose into somebody else's busi-
ness. There's one comfort—I never pay
any attention to what he says."

Meanwhile Mrs. Ainscourt was waiting
alone in her drawing room, her two little
white hands tightly locked in one another,
and her fair head slightly drooping—a deli-
cate little apple-blossom of a woman, with
blue wistful eyes and curly flaxen hair,
looking more like a grown-up child than a
wife of twenty-one summers.

"O dear!" sighed Daisy, "it is so dull
here. I wish Herbert would come home.
He never spends any time with me now-a-
days, and I practice all his favorite songs,
and read the newspapers, so I can talk
about the things he is interested in, and
try so hard to be entertaining. Its very
strange."

And then her oval face brightened into
a sudden brilliance, and the sparkles stole
into her eyes; for the wife's quick ear had
detected her husband's footsteps on the
stairs. The next moment he came in.

"Well, pet, how are you?" with a play-
ful pinch of the cheek. "There are some
bon bon's for you. Where are my light
gloves?"

"O, Herbert! you are not going away
again?"

"I must, Daisy. There are a lot of
fellows going to drive up to High Bridge
and I'm one of the party. You can go
over to my mother's to dinner, or send
for one of your friends, or something.
There, good bye, puss; I'm in a deuce of
a hurry."

And with one careless kiss pressed on
the quivering damask rose of a mouth that
was lifted up to him, he was gone. Daisy
Ainscourt neither went to her mother-
in-law, nor sent for one of her girl-friends.
She spent the evening all alone, pondering
on the shadow that was fast overgrowing
her life.

"What shall I do?" thought the little
timid, shrinking wife. "Oh, what shall
I do?"

But child as she was, Daisy had a
strong, resolute, woman's heart within
her, nor was she long in coming to a de-
cision.

"Daisy," said her husband to her the
next day, "you haven't any objections to
my attending the Orian Bal Masque?"

"Are masked balls nice places, Her-
bert?"

"O, yes, everybody goes; but I thought
I'd pay you the compliment of asking
whether you disapproved of it or not?"

"Can I go with you?"

"Well—ahem—not very well, this time,
Daisy. You see; Mrs. Fenchurch really
hinted so strongly for me to take her that
I couldn't help it."

"Very well," assented Daisy meekly,
and Herbert repeated within himself the
poem of praises he had chanted in Mr.
Portcross' ears: "The best little wife in the
world!"

But notwithstanding all this, Mr. Ains-
court was not exactly pleased when at the
self-same Bal Masque, during the gay pe-
riod of unmasking, he saw his wife's inno-
cent face crowning the picturesque costume
of a Bavarian peasant girl.

"Hallo!" he ejaculated, rather ungraci-
ously, "you here?"

"Yes," lisped Daisy, with a girlish
smile. "You said everybody went. And
oh, Herbert, isn't it nice?"

Mr. Ainscourt said nothing more, but
Mrs. Fenchurch found him a very stupid
companion for the remainder of the even-
ing.

He was late at dinner the next day, but
late as he was he found himself more punc-
tual than his wife, and the solitary meal
was half over before Mrs. Daisy tripped in,
her cashmere shawl trailing over her shoul-
ders, and her dimpled cheeks all pink with
the fresh wind.

"Am I behind time? Really I'm so
sorry? But we have been driving in the
park, and—"

"We! Who are we?" growled her hus-
band.

"Why Col. Adair and I—the Colonel
Adair that you go out with so much."

"Now look here, Daisy," ejaculated
Mr. Ainscourt, rising from the table and
pushing back his chair; "Adair isn't
exactly the man I want you to drive with."

"But you go everywhere with him."

"I dare say—but you and I are two dif-
ferent persons."

"Now, dear Herbert," interposed Daisy,
willfully misunderstanding him; "you know
I never was a bit proud, and the associ-
ates that are good enough for my hus-
band are good enough for me. Let me
give you a few more oysters."

Ainscourt looked sharply at his wife.
Was she really in earnest, or was there a
mocking undercurrent of satire in her tone?
But he could not decide, so artless was her
countenance.

"I'll talk to her about it sometime,"
was his internal decision.

"Daisy," he said carelessly, when din-
ner was over, "I've asked old Miss Bar-
berry to come and spend the day with you
to-morrow."

"Oh, have you? I'm sorry, for I am
engaged out to-morrow."

"You! Where?"

"Oh, at Delmonico's. I've joined a
Woman's Rights Club, and we must be
there to organize."

"The duce take woman's rights," ejacu-
lated the irate husband.

"Of course I don't believe in 'em, but
it's the fashion to belong to a club, and
such a nice place to go to of evenings. I
am dull here of evenings, Herbert."

Herbert's heart smote him, but he an-
swered resolutely: "I beg you will give
up this ridiculous idea. What do women
want with clubs?"

"What men do I suppose?"

"But I don't approve of it at all."

"You belong to three clubs, Herbert."

"That's altogether a different matter."

"But why is it different, Herbert?"

"Hem—why? because—of course any
body can see why—it's self evident."

"I must be very blind," said Mrs. Ains-
court, demurely, "but I confess I can't
discriminate the essential difference."

Herbert Ainscourt said no more, but he
did not at all relish the change that had
lately come over the spirit of Daisy's
dream.

She did change, somehow. She went
out driving, here, there, and everywhere.
He never knew when he was certain of a
quiet evening with her; she joined not only
the club, but innumerable societies for
a thousand and one purposes which
took her away from home almost contin-
ually. And Mr. Ainscourt chafed against
the bit, but it was useless, Daisy always
had an excuse to plead.

Presently her mother-in-law bore down
upon her—an austere old lady in black
satin and a chestnut brown wig.
"Daisy, you are making my son
wretched."

"Am I?" cried Daisy. "Dear me, I
hadn't an idea of it! What is the trou-
ble?"

"You must ask him," said the mother-
in-law, who believed—sensible old lady—
in young married people settling their own
difficulties. "All I know is, the baronet."

tending to read, but in reality brooding
over his troubles.

"What's the matter, Herbert?" said
Daisy, kneeling on the floor beside him,
and putting her soft, cool hand on his fev-
ered brow.

"The matter? Nothing much, only I
am miserable," he sullenly answered.

"But why?" she persisted.

"Because you are so changed, Daisy."

"How am I changed?"

"You are never at home; you have
lost the domesticity which was, in my
eyes, your greatest charm. I never have
you to myself any more. Daisy, don't you
see how it is embittering my life?"

"Does it make you unhappy?" Daisy
asked, softly.

"You know that it does, Daisy."

"And do you suppose I like it, Her-
bert?"

"What do you mean," he asked.

"I mean that I passed the first year of
my married life in just such a lonesome
way. You had no domesticity. Clubs,
drives, billiard playing, and champagne
suppers engrossed your whole time. I,
your wife, pined at home alone."

"But why didn't you tell me you were
unhappy?"

"Because you would have laughed at
the idea, and called it a woman's whim.
I resolved, when we were first married, to
fritter neither time nor breath in idle com-
plaints. I have not complained. I have
simply followed your example. If it was
not a good one whose fault was that? Not
mine, surely."

"No, Daisy, not yours," he assented.

"I don't like this kind of life," went on
Daisy. "It is a false excitement—a hol-
low diversion; but I persisted in it for the
same reason, I suppose that you did—be-
cause it was the fashion. Now tell me,
Herbert, whether you prefer a fashionable
wife or Daisy?"

"Daisy a thousand times Daisy!"

"But Daisy can't get along with a the-
atre-going, club-loving husband."

Then she shall have a husband who
finds his greatest happiness at his own
hearthstone—whose wife is his dearest
treasure—who has tried the experience
of surface, and finds it unsatisfactory.—
Daisy, shall we begin our matrimonial car-
eer anew?"

And Daisy's whispered answer was—
"Yes."

"But what must you have thought of
me all this time?" she asked him, after a
little while.

"I know what I think now."

"And what is that?"

"I think," said Mr. Ainscourt, with
emphasis, "that you are the best wife in
the world."

A Plea for a Mean Man.

The Missouri Republican has a corres-
pondent who undertakes the thankless task
of defending mean men. He endeavors to
prove, in an elaborate essay, the superior-
ity of the "mean man" to the "good fel-
low" of our period. And, in good sooth,
he comes nearer to success in his task than
it is politic to acknowledge.

One thing that a mean man is remark-
able for, is his reliability. Ask him to con-
tribute to a testimonial to Rodgers, or to
subscribe for the relief of Smuggs. He
says No. But he also says No. He don't
give a cent. But put the same appeal to
a good fellow, and he says, "Certainly,
my dear boy. Put me down for a V."

And you do put him down for a V, sub-
sequently enjoying the privilege of making
the subscription good out of your own
pocket. For good fellow always says yes,
but never acts yes.

So far we have discoursed on the text
given by our topic. Now let the corres-
pondent speak for himself:

"Who makes the better husband? At
the risk of bringing down a torrent of
maledictions on my unprotected head, I
shall still adhere to the man who is sup-
posed to have no heart or genuine human
sentiment. The good fellow for a lover,
the mean man for a husband. The latter
will rob all creation to supply his house-
hold; the former will rob his family to
accommodate his friends. Form all the
married women in St. Louis, in a solid
column, up and down Fourth street, and
if I don't get ninety-nine votes out of one
hundred in favor of my proposition, I will
treat the drinking community to a barrel
of gin and water, on the occasion of the
first election of a female President—"

"Good fellow," all love; "mean man,"
all business. One takes his wife to the
opera in a four-horse carriage; the other
rides triumphantly in a street omnibus.

The "good fellow" never can be cross to
anybody but his wife, for fear of making
himself unpopular; the "mean man" is
so sour with all the rest of the world,
that he has not one particle of ill-temper
to spare at home.

"Love rules the camp, the court the grove,
For love is Heaven, and Heaven is love,"
but it won't buy beef. "Mean man" sel-
dom gets "salubrious;" he is too mean.

His wife is never jealous. She knows all
women hate him because he is mean, and
she rather likes it. She laughs and grows
fat. "Good fellow" drinks, too kind-heart-
ed to refuse; and he loves everybody.

"Good fellow's" wife, pale and emaciated,
decrepit with care, and full of sorrow.
"Mean cuss'" wife, hale and hearty; fat,
red-faced and weighs a ton. Am I right?"

Spirits of Hartshorn, immediately ap-
plied, is said to be a good remedy for the
bites or stings of insects, spiders, bees,
wasps, &c. It is believed, also, that tak-
en internally and applied externally, it
would be efficacious for the cure of hydro-
phobia.

Notes of Travel.

Recollections of Paris.

Written for the Middletown Transcript.

No. 10.

Who has not heard of the river Seine,
the suicidal ground, where many a poor
Parisian has shuffled off the "mortal coil!"
This river enters Paris shortly after hav-
ing received at Conflans the waters of the
river Marne. The two streams to-
gether make one of considerable size;
but the beauty is spoiled by the fact that
it is imprisoned in walls and between
quays from Bercy to Passy. The rail-
road which encircles the city, cuts across
the Seine on a magnificent bridge, which
was built ten years ago, and named after
Napoleon Third. Then the river ripples
past Bercy, a little suburb of Paris, where
all the wines from Champagne and Bur-
gundy are landed and placed in ware-
houses, until the great capital below calls
them out for its supplies. Lower down it
flows under the famous Pont d'Austerlitz,
the bridge which Napoleon First built in
memory of his victory over the Emperors
of Austria and Russia, at Austerlitz, in
December, 1805. This bridge is profusely
decorated with ornaments, and on the side
are inscribed the names of the officers
slain at Austerlitz. It has been twice re-
built, and under the restoration there was
an attempt to change its name; but every
Parisian said "No!" A little below, the
canal Saint Martin, coming down from
Petite Vilette, empties into the Seine, and
the river begins to feel its bondage and
degradation, to be doomed to serve as a
highway and sewer for Paris. Its waters
turn a darkish color; here an enterprising
Frenchman has moored a barge, made
like a small manufactory, and is grinding
colors for artists, poisoning the current of
the Seine with the refuse he sends out.
Still farther on the river detaches a little
inlet, which, in hurrying back to rejoin
the main stream, forms the "island of
Saint Louis," enlarged, in the 17th cen-
tury, by the union of two lesser islands,
lying east and west; the eastern, called
"Cows Island," and the western, the isle
of Notre Dame, because it originally be-
longed to the chapter of that cathedral.

Ten miles away, on the other side, are
immense new streets, wonderful ware-
houses and palaces, rapidly replacing the
rudeness of the old centuries. Opposite
the old Hotel Dieu, is an immense new
hospital creeping up, brilliant in marble
and in limestone; by-and-by even the old
island, the antique source of all, will be
swept out of memory by the march of im-
provements; here, where Caesar had his
two forts at the extremity of the bridges,
there are now wondrous piles of architec-
ture, frowning down on the modern peo-
ples when men believe so much more in
books than in stones.

We will not now linger at Notre Dame,
nor under the portals of the ancient Hotel
Dieu—the renowned hospital, where
Dieupeux, Civiale, Nelaton, and other dis-
tinguished surgeons have performed such
marvellous feats in surgery.

We will not wander upon this old island,
which seems haunted by the ghosts of cen-
turies; we will not linger on the bridges,<

It is a law maxim, that ignorance of the law is no excuse for crime. The law will acquit no one on the plea of ignorance of its provisions, for its infraction. How important is it, then, that the State should publish the laws, that all may know what they are. How shall men become acquainted with the statutes unless they are made public? And in what better way can they be made public than through the medium of the public press? The last Legislature resolved to publish the revenue laws in four of the newspapers of the State. This was a step in the right direction, as far as it went. But it did not go far enough. All the general laws ought to be published throughout the State, and the local laws in their respective localities. And this publication should be made in the newspapers, that all might have the opportunity to read and understand for themselves. Now, if you want to know what the law is, in any given case, you must see some attorney, with five or ten dollars; whereas, if the laws were published in your newspapers, you would have a volume of laws, at every succeeding Legislature, and all for the price of your newspaper subscription only. Then the State would exhibit some show of reason in holding its citizens to be acquainted with its statutes, having published them for their information.

This is course pursued in the State of Maryland, and its effect is seen and felt to be an advantage to the people. The law is spread before them, and they may acquaint themselves with it, if they will, without going to an attorney with a V or an X in hand for the desired information. If they have carefully preserved their paper upon file-sticks, as they should, they can turn to it and read for themselves, whenever they desire to know what the law is in any particular case.

This arrangement in Maryland was one of the fruits of the editorial convention organized in that State, some years ago, which brought the subject to the notice of the Legislature, and urged its passage in the form of a law. And it has proved to be a great public convenience, one that would not willingly be dispensed with.

HYDROPHOBIA.—The children recently bitten in Wilmington by a rabid dog, have been taken to Philadelphia to test the efficacy of the Turkish bath, and to save the little sufferers, if possible. The bath is to be administered daily for two weeks. The issue of these cases is of the deepest interest, not only to the distressed parents of the children, but to the medical profession, and the public generally. Hitherto there has been no specific found for this fearful malady. If the Turkish bath should prove efficacious it will be the greatest discovery in medical science since Dr. Jenner's discovery of vaccine in 1796. We publish two supposed remedies on the fourth page.

THE ACQUISITION OF CANADA.—The question of annexation is mooted in Canada. A Montreal dispatch of April 20, says:

There has been more than one private meeting of late for the purpose of changing the form of government of the New Dominion. The question is annexation to the United States or independence. The feeling is growing broader and more openly discussed. Every day articles and letters appear in the city papers. For the first time openly a meeting on the subject face to face is advocated.

A considerable sensation is created in certain circles by Senator Chandler's speech recommending the surrender of the British North American Provinces to the United States in connection with the Alabama claims, and gives another impetus to the annexationists. Mr. Sumner's Alabama claims speech is copied in full both by the English and French papers.

ODD FELLOWS.—This order originated in England in the latter part of the last century. The first lodge in this country was organized April 26, 1819, by Thomas Wilkey, in Baltimore. Since then 600,000 members have been initiated in the United States, and the sum of \$20,159,508 has been expended in relieving the sick, burying the dead, educating the orphan and assisting widows. The semi-centennial anniversary was celebrated on Monday last, in various parts of the country.

There has been no fight between Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Abbott, of North Carolina, about the "puppy-dog" illustration contained in Sprague's speech, which Abbott applied to himself, and threatened the Rhode Island Senator with castigation. The dog-star hero raged a little, but that was all. Sirius was not serious. Notes passed between them on the 26th, containing mutual retractions and explanations, and the parties kissed and made up. "Let us have peace."

PROBABLE CHANGES IN THE CABINET.—Rumors from Washington represent that Secretary Bore of the Navy Department will shortly resign, and also Secretary Fish, of the State Department.

It is announced that for the accommodation of disappointed office-seekers, a "swearing train" has been leaving Washington daily at 5.40 P. M.

The Old Democratic Doctrine Revived.

Strange things happen now-a-days—in politics, religion, literature, science, art; but the strangest thing which has crossed the field of our vision and challenged our wonder and amazement, is the recent springing up of pure and unadulterated democratic truth in New England,—in Boston, the head and heart of New England. Whether the plant will fructify and increase in that "stony ground," remains to be seen. We find the subject thus adverted to in the columns of that able journal, the Baltimore Gazette:—

A Reform League, based upon the principles of Free Trade, has just been organized at Boston. It numbers amongst its members some of the most influential men in New England. It proposes special legislation of every kind. It announces its belief in the propositions that every man is entitled to the results of his own labor, to sell at will in the nearest market and buy in the cheapest; that Government intervention with the industrial efforts of the citizen is an infringement of his natural rights; that reciprocity of trade gives to each nation, under a system of mutual exchange, the greatest results from the least expenditure of toil; that all raw materials, machinery, fuel and lumber should be admitted duty free; that such customs duties as it may be necessary to impose, should be levied for revenue exclusively and not for protection; that a currency of real value should take the place of depreciated paper, and finally, that Government appointments should be made on the sole ground of fitness and not as the reward of party services.

In New York, the Free Trade League has also set vigorously to work in vindication of these doctrines, and at the West and Northwest, they are equally active, and by the Chicago Tribune, the Cincinnati Commercial and a host of minor journals. At Brooklyn, Henry Ward Beecher has openly repudiated, at Free Trade meetings, the policy of a high protective tariff which he has held and maintained so long. The New York Tribune snarls at the new movement, sedulously avoids the publication of the speeches made, and of the resolutions adopted, but no longer charges that the League is instigated by British gold.

All these things point to a change. The cry for reform comes from the Republican ranks. The new converts to this old Democratic doctrine are Republicans—some of them Abolitionists of the deepest dye. They are beginning to discover that a protective tariff works with shocking inequality; that it interferes with the rights of labor, enriches a few, impoverishes many, breaks down our commerce with foreign nations, and checks domestic industrial enterprises.

These are the lessons which they are learning—hardly, it is true, but not less surely. The evils of which they now complain have been wrought by their own party, and in no small measure by themselves. The corrupt public debt which has furnished the excuse for so much reckless legislation, is owing in great part to the policy which they have supported, and the corruption they have fostered. Now that they are upon the verge of so great a change, they stagger under it; now that they mutter here and there ominous words of discontent, and are demanding some prompt and certain mode of relief, even Boston begins to cry out: "We must protect the laborer. In so far as we tax his tools, his fuel, his food, his clothing, we tax the process by which he earns his wages. We must promote the policy of non-interference. We must defeat copper tariff bills, Moorhead tariff bills, wool and woolen tariff bills, and demand of Congress a revenue tariff bill enacted with the single idea of raising revenue at the least cost to the community."

These are brave words, and they indicate that, at least, some members of the Republican party are sick unto repentance. They are sincere in their good intentions, and they prove their sincerity by first restoring to the people of the Southern States the rights of which they have been deprived. Let them use all legitimate means to reinstate them in a proper condition. It is in that section that all the great staples of commerce—cotton, sugar rice and tobacco—are produced, and these constitute our main reliance in any system of exchange with the world. It is in that section that the enormous public debt has made that an impossibility. Under any circumstances the taxes for revenue alone must be heavy, and the most that the Reform League can hope to do is to put a stop to special legislation and by lightening the burden of taxation prepare the way for a resumption of specie payments. If it succeeds in doing this, it will have accomplished a good work.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The following scrap of local history we clip from the Delaware Republican:

The report that the Legislature was at one time ejected from the State House at Dover, by the Sheriff of Kent county, has led to some inquiry, and we are informed by one of our citizens that he has the records to show that the Legislature organized at New Castle in 1762, and the sessions were held in that place until 1777, when provision was made to meet at Dover, on December 10th, 1779. From Dover they adjourned to meet in Wilmington, owing, we suppose, to the threatening of our present capital with British troops. There is no mention made of any difficulty with the authorities of Kent county. In 1784, Thursday, April 8th, the Legislature assembled at Poplar Grove, the residence of President Caesar Rodney, who being too unwell to leave his bed, formed both Houses, one up stairs, and one below, in Mr. Rodney's room, and after going through the necessary forms, proceeded to the choice of Delegates to Congress, and elected John McKinney, John Vining, Doctor Latimer and Thomas Rodney, and at 8 o'clock the members returned to Dover.

DIRECTORS APPOINTED.—The Maryland Board of Public Works have appointed the following gentlemen Directors on behalf of the State, in various railroads &c. in that State:

Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad—J. J. Heckart.
Kent County Railroad—David C. Blackiston, Wm. Spry, and Wm. P. Francis.
Kent and Queen Anne's Railroad—Lemuel Roberts, William McKenney and Charles J. R. Mitchell.
Maryland and Delaware Railroad—Col. Sam'l H. Biddle, William C. Satterfield and Col. Edward Lloyd.
Dorchester and Delaware Railroad—Edward Goslin and Judge James A. Stewart.
Eastern Shore Railroad—Wm. S. Parsons, Hugh Jackson and Elijah Freney.
Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad—General H. Humphreys, Judge John R. Franklin and Garrettton Gordy.
Wm. M. Knight as a director on the part of the State in the Bohemia Bridge Company.

It was announced, some time ago, that the Pacific Rail Road would be completed and ready for travel, by this day, the 1st of May.

General Hancock is spoken of as the democratic candidate for President four years hence.

Turn to the first page and read the account of one of Delaware's largest manufacturing establishments.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

DOCTOR HEPBURN.—In his work on China, recently published, the Rev. Mr. Nevius speaks of this honored and useful servant of God.—"Dr. Hepburn, the oldest of the Missionaries, has recently completed a large and valuable Japanese and English dictionary. He is now constantly employed in practicing medicine in a mission hospital, teaching medical class, and translating the scriptures, and preparing tracts in the Japanese language. A mission school is also taught by Mrs. Hepburn." It has been our pleasure recently to make the acquaintance of this faithful laborer, so well known to the friends of missions all over the world. Some thirty years ago he relinquished his practice as a Physician in Norristown, Pa. to go to China under the care of the Presbyterian Board of For. Missions. After laboring for several years at Singapore and Shanghai he removed to Japan, and for the most of the time has been living at Yokohama, where he has practised medicine with great success, not only relieving his patients from bodily suffering and disease, but accomplishing a still more valuable work in removing prejudice, in securing the confidence of the people, and in preparing the way for the more speedy embrace of the gospel of Christ. His dictionary, referred to above, and which we have seen, is a wonderful achievement. It is a large octavo of some 800 pages, well printed and bound, issued from the press at Shanghai, and published at the expense of one of our American merchants residing at Yokohama.

Dr. Hepburn has intermitted his labors for a few months to recruit his health, and has been spending a few days in our town with his sister Mrs. Blackiston. On last Sabbath evening he made an exceedingly interesting address in the Presbyterian Church, giving a simple outline of his labors in that far-off land. His description of Japan, its fertility and beauty, its mountain peaks, 14,000 ft. high and tipped with perpetual snow—the manners and accessibility of the people in contrast with the proud and unapproachable Chinese—his discouragements and successes—and the brightening prospect for the future—was peculiarly instructing and touching, and the audience longed to hear still further on the subject. This brief visit and address of Doctor Hepburn will inspire a deeper interest in himself, and in the noble work to which he has dedicated his labors and his life.

SINGULAR CASE OF SUICIDE.—On Tuesday night, at Noxentown mill pond, about three miles from Middletown, an old man named John Lynn, 87, committed suicide. He was seen by several parties to go down to the mill pond, and deliberately take off his hat and coat and hang them, together with his cane, on a tree near the pond. He then sat down, and the persons watching him supposed, from his actions, he was washing his feet. After sitting for some time, he crawled forward on his hands and knees to the edge of the pond where the water was about 12 feet deep, and plunged in. The persons who saw him plunge, and who up to that time had no idea of his intending suicide, ran to his assistance. He was got out of the water in about 20 minutes, but life was extinct. Deceased was quite infirm, his wife recently died and he was dependent on a son for support. It is supposed that his intellect was somewhat impaired, and that he was much given to melancholy, brooding on his poverty and the idea that he was a useless burden. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide by drowning.

DOWNED.—Deputy Coroner Benjamin W. Shaffer, of Delaware City, held an inquest on the body of William Slack, an English sailor, who in company with Samuel Booth, ran away from the British ship, "Village Belle," lying at Baltimore. He arrived at Delaware City last week, and was drowned from a boat in the Chesapeake and Delaware canal.

The Annual Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Trustees of the New Castle Common, for the year ending March 25th, 1899, show the receipts to have been \$8,112.67, and the expenditures \$8,370.60. The balance in bank on March 25th, 1898, was \$1674.91. The present balance is \$1416.98. The net profits from share-rent farms for the year amount to \$2876.13. The number of acres rented belonging to the town is 1,073. These are occupied by ten tenants, all of whose leases expire in 1870. The names and number of acres of the farms are respectively, Jefferson, 90 acres; Stockton, 175; Ogleshorp, 87; Centre Hall, 132; Penn, 141; Union, 132; Bayard, 102; Clayton, 101; Model, 110.

The Stove and Tin house of Mr. Samuel Roberts, was burglariously entered on Saturday or Sunday night, by prying open the back window shutter, and breaking the bolt. Nothing was missed from the store, the thief finding he had accomplished a bootless task, as he could not well pocket either the stoves or the tin ware.

CHILD SMOTHERED.—Coroner Pendergast held an inquest on a child at Mount Pleasant on Tuesday, which came to its death by being smothered while sleeping in bed with its parents, it is supposed. One thing which adds to the singularity of the circumstance is, that a child was similarly smothered in the same family about a year and a half ago.

Mr. Thomas H. Rothwell has removed his Stove, Tin and House Furnishing Establishment to the new building recently erected for him on the north side of Main street, two doors west of Cass, where will be found a new and large stock of Tinware, Stoves, &c.

STOLEN HORSE RECOVERED.—Mr. Boone who resides near Blackbird, recovered his stolen horse, a few days since. It was ridden to the farm of Mr. Wm. N. Wilson, and turned loose; the horse was found in a branch in the neighborhood, where it was thrown by the thief.

An enterprising Delaware farmer, who is a most successful fruit-grower, intends to try his luck, this year, in growing tomatoes. Ten acres will be devoted to this crop. Others are also devoting considerable attention to this crop.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY ALMS HOUSE.—We have received from Thos. S. Merritt, Esq., one of the Trustees of the Poor for this county, a pamphlet copy of the Statement showing the number, condition, and expenditures for the Poor of New Castle county, for the year ending Jan. 29, 1899, from which we glean the following:—Total number of paupers for the year 483; births 18; deaths 40; discharged 171; remaining 235; white Americans 140; foreigners 114; colored 172; eloped 7. Produce of farm \$1,989.91. Expenses for the year \$25,148.01. Balance in treasurer's hands \$4,989. Deaths during the year—White men 9, women 6, children 10,—total 25; colored men 6, women 8, children 12—total 26—61. Number of paupers in the respective Hundreds—Brandywine 7; Wilmington 278; Christiana 25; Mill Creek 15; White Clay Creek 10; New Castle 34; Red Lion 19; Pencader 12; St. Georges 30; Appoquinimink 22.

There was a spirited contest, on Thursday evening at the Velocipede Rink, in the Town Hall, for the prize goblet awarded by Messrs. Ames & Rider, for the greatest speed. There were 8 competitors, the judges awarding the goblet to Mr. Richard Price, of this town, who made ten revolutions of the Rink, a distance of a quarter of a mile, in 1.28. Mr. J. H. Enos made the same time, but crossed the circle twice, whereby he lost six seconds, according to the rule prescribed. This evening another Silver Goblet will be given to the person making the fastest time. About twenty persons have entered for the contest and it is expected to be quite a spirited affair.

To-day is the last day of the Velocipede Exhibition. Those who may wish to ride, and those who want to enjoy a good laugh should embrace the opportunity.

MAY-DAY.—Among the ancient Romans this month, so celebrated in poetry, was dedicated to old men; but in later times to youth and beauty, to Cupid and Flora. To hunt the mystic snail, to gather flowers and bind them in rich bouquets and festoons about the may-pole, and to dance around it, hand-in-hand, were among the sports and pastimes that honored the first of May. Going a Maying is all that has descended to us of these good old customs of other times, so sweetly sung by Chaucer, Spencer, Milton, and others.

The first accident on the Townsend and Massy's Railroad occurred on Tuesday. A train of six cars laden with iron and cross-ties proceeded down the road towards the present terminus, and on reaching the down grade, four cars were detached by the breaking of a coupling pin, and rushing on to the end of the track, one car was broken up and another damaged. "No-body hurt."

There was a slight fall of hail on Tuesday night, in the upper portion of Sassafras Neck, and around Mount Pleasant, in this county. A hail storm passed over this region on Thursday, shattering off about one-fourth of the peach-buds, it is supposed. It was not over a mile or two in width.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—Mrs. Hannah Finmore, living in Delaware City, is probably the oldest person in this State. She was born on the 14th of April 1759, and is now over 110 years of age.

Signor Blitz gave three exhibitions in the Town Hall on Monday and Tuesday, for the benefit of the Presbyterian church, and had full houses each time. Proceeds \$400.

The white-wash brush has been busily engaged at its work of renovation in Middletown, for some days past.

Our farmers are well ahead with their spring work. Nearly all of them will finish planting corn this week.

A brass band of fourteen pieces, has been organized at Townsend, under the tuition of Prof. Beggs, of Wilmington.

Excelspe of the Sun.

A total eclipse of the sun will occur on the 7th of next August, and astronomers in all parts of the country are now making extensive preparation for a thorough and scientific observation of the phenomena accompanying it. Besides being of great interest to the general observer, it will furnish data extremely valuable for the advancement of the astronomical, geographical, and physical sciences; and the fact that it is the only total eclipse which will be visible in North America during the present century makes it important that it should be carefully observed.

Coast survey parties are now engaged in the determination of the latitudes and longitudes of a number of points in the Western States, which will be occupied as eclipse stations. These points are all selected so as to lie within the "line of totality," which is one hundred and forty miles in breadth, and extends from Alaska to North Carolina. While the eclipse will be visible in all parts of North America, it will be partial at points without this line.

At Boston the eclipse will occur at about sunset, a very unfavorable time for observation. The centre of the line of totality passes through the city of Springfield, Illinois, and quite near Des Moines City, Iowa; both of these stations, as well as many others, will be occupied by Coast Survey parties.

In response to a petition from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Congress has appropriated five thousand dollars, and placed it at the disposal of Prof. Coffin, Director of the Nautical Almanac, to be used in defraying the expenses attending the organization of a number of parties for the purpose of observing the eclipse.

The duration of the total phase of the eclipse will vary from three minutes and forty-seven seconds to two minutes and twenty-three seconds, according to the geographical position of the station occupied.

Proceeding westward, the interval between the eclipse and sunset increases, but at Springfield, Illinois, it is more than an hour. Observers on the Pacific coast will, therefore, have a more favorable time for making observations than those eastward.

The New Jersey tomato growers anticipate a large crop this year, and it is estimated that six millions baskets will be required for carrying the crop to New York.

Items of News.

His Holiness Pius IX., is busily engaged in surveying the preparations made for the reception of the Ecumenical Council. This reunion of all the Catholic Bishops of the world is looked upon as the greatest event of the age. No doubt that the discipline of the church will be modified; it is already rumored that the council will allow Catholic priests to marry, and that the bills on that subject are ready.

A report was circulated in Harrisburg, Pa., on Friday that white and black children would be admitted to the same public schools. The mere rumor created so much excitement that a public denial was made by the board of directors of the public schools.

A leading Danish newspaper accuses the United States of a want of respect toward Denmark, in the matter of the St. Thomas purchase, and says that should the negotiations now fail, Count Raasloff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for that country, will be forced to resign.

On Sunday five children living near Carot, Ky. were poisoned by eating wild garrot. One of them, aged 12 years, died after having about forty hand convulsions. The remaining four children are still alive, but in a critical position.

A sad case of fire and loss of life occurred in Worcester, Massachusetts, Saturday night. A servant set fire accidentally to a young lady's dress. The latter was burned to death, and the house and barn adjoining were also consumed.

Leonard Huyck, President of the late Merchants' National Bank of Washington city, who was convicted of the larceny of bonds to the amount of \$15,000, was on Friday sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at Albany.

The zinc mines of Sussex County, N. J. are supplying about 25,000 tons of ore a year. It is manufactured into white oxide and spelter, yielding 7000 tons of the oxide and 500 tons of metallic zinc, per annum.

The Chestertown Transcript says:—Mrs. Jas. M. Page, near Edesville, has now on her yard a goose known to be seventy-five years old, and has been in the Miller family, of Swan Creek, for 50 years.

Colonel Robert Johnson, the second, and eldest surviving son of ex-President Johnson, died suddenly, on the night of the 22d of April, at the residence of his father, in Greenville, Tennessee.

The Chicago river tunnel is now completely open and is largely used.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—The British view of the Alabama negotiations, may be gathered from the comments of the London Times. That journal recently said:

It is a great thing, to feel ourselves demonstrably in the right. This country has gone to the extreme of concession in the matter of the Alabama claims. It has agreed to refer everything except its own honor to arbitration and to the judgement of a mixed commission. It has agreed to give Americans who profess to have been wronged every opportunity to assert their claims by providing that the commission shall hold its sittings at Washington. Except absolute submission to every demand the Americans may choose to make there is nothing further that could have been conceded. The convention, in which all this is stipulated, has been the work of their own Minister and their own Secretary of State, and has received the assent of their own President. If they now set it aside, their duty will simply be to abstain altogether from further overtures, and let any proposal for a renewal of negotiations proceed from the American Government. As for that, the demand for payment, which our American correspondent describes as being advocated in the United States, this country would, of course, know how to treat it; but we have not the smallest belief that President Grant's government contemplates a course of action so unfriendly and offensive. It is more likely that, assuming the present convention to be set aside, Mr. Motley will be instructed to open negotiations for another, offering somewhat in machinery, but embodying similar principles. Should this be the case, our Government will be ready to give the proposals a fair consideration. Should it, on the other hand, be the desire of the Americans to keep the question still unsettled, the British nation, having fully manifested its good disposition, will not feel bound, however, to initiate fresh negotiations. In any case, we shall welcome Mr. Motley, not only as an old friend, but as one who has the confidence of a really powerful Executive, and of the most powerful political party in the United States.

MARRIED.—On the 25th ult. in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Jos. Mason, Mr. John W. Roberts and Miss Mary H. Patterson, both of Delaware City.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by A. T. BRADLEY.
Wheat, Red, prime.....\$1 50 @ 1 60
Corn yellow.....46 @ 45
" white.....46 @ 45
Oats.....46 @ 45
Timothy Seed.....17 @ 18
Clover Seed.....10 @ 15
Eggs.....23 cts @ doz
Butter.....37 @ 40 cts. @ lb
Ducks (Dressed).....17 @ 18
Lard.....20 @ 22
Geese.....16 @ 18
Turkeys.....20 @ 21
Hogs.....12 @ 15
Beef.....20 @ 22
Hams.....20 @ 25
Shoulders.....18 @ 19
Potatoes.....62 @ 75 @ bushel.

PHILADELPHIA.

Prime red wheat.....\$1 64 @ 1 75
Corn, new yellow.....84 @ 86
Timothy Seed.....17 @ 18
Clover Seed.....10 @ 15
Eggs.....23 cts @ doz
Butter.....37 @ 40 cts. @ lb
Ducks (Dressed).....17 @ 18
Lard.....20 @ 22
Geese.....16 @ 18
Turkeys.....20 @ 21
Hogs.....12 @ 15
Beef.....20 @ 22
Hams.....20 @ 25
Shoulders.....18 @ 19
Potatoes.....62 @ 75 @ bushel.

WILMINGTON.

Wheat red.....\$1 50 @ 1 60
Corn, New.....88
Oats.....46 @ 45
Timothy.....88 @ 90 @ 11 75

TO LOVERS OF FLOWERS.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."

ON MONDAY, MAY 1st, there will be an Exhibition, and For Sale, in Middletown, choice collection of Flowers and Bedding Plants, from the Green Houses of Randolph Peters, near Wilmington.

Those desiring to add to their collection will do well to be on hand early. May 1.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

May 1, 1899.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INGRAM & GIBSON'S PRICE CURRENT.

Eggs	20c.	Lard	20c.
Butter	40.	Hogs	13.
Children, dressed	17.	Hogs, alive	13.
Ducks	19.	Potatoes, round	65.
Turkeys	20.	Feathers	65.
Geese	15.	Honey	20.
Beans			\$2.00.

The above prices will be paid in cash for produce delivered in good order; and we wish to say that we keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions which we will sell reasonably for cash, at the Corner of Broad and Anderson Streets, Middletown, Del. March 20—4f

INGRAM & GIBSON.

Cheapest Carpets in Philadelphia.

WHERE TO BUY THEM.

WHO has not heard of EVANS' CHEAP CARPET STORE? Where you can buy much lower than at any other establishment, and rely upon all goods being just as they are represented. This season our stock is unusually large, comprising the latest styles of BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAM, STAIR CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, and WINDOW SHADES. Elegant Irish Brussels Carpets, yard wide, from 60 to 75 cents, equal in appearance to the finest Brussels.

Don't buy without examining our low prices, as we guarantee you a great saving.

JOHN M. EVANS,

Vice St. directly opposite Wood St. Philadelphia.

April 17—2m.

TAKE NOTICE.—All those who want Pictures of themselves or families should call at once at HORNING'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, as he expects to leave about the 1st of May. April 3—1m.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and CATARRH.

treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D. and Professor of Disease of the Eye and Ear, in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 12 years experience, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 805 Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination.

FINE READY MADE CLOTHING.

228 MARKET STREET, 2nd Door below THIRD

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Ready Made Clothing in Delaware,

Our Own Make, now on hand, and will be sold at less than Philadelphia Prices.

All our Clothing is made in Superior manner by

PRACTICAL TAILORS.

The Proprietor having an experience of over thirty years in this business, will guarantee satisfaction to any purchaser.

A full line of

FINE CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

VESTINGS,

Constantly on hand for

ORDER WORK,

which will be made in the

LATEST STYLE AND BEST MANNER,

At No. 228 Market Street,

The Oldest Established Clothing Emporium

in Delaware.

March 6—1y

Edward Moore.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The New Castle Co. National Bank,

OF

ODESSA, DELAWARE,

At the close of business on the 17th

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY HENRY VANDERFORD.

TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.
Single copies five cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines, \$1 for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square one year \$10; six months \$6. For a quarter of a column three months \$8; six months \$15; one year, with the privilege of four changes, \$25; for half a column \$50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. When the number of insertions is not marked, advertisements will be continued until for sale, and charged accordingly. Obituaries published at advertising rates; Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must continue their advertisements to their own business. All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.

Office corner Main and Scott streets.

Wilmington Presbytery.

Wilmington Presbytery met in Central Church on Tuesday evening of last week at 7 1/2 o'clock. Rev. John Crowell, retiring Moderator, preached an eloquent sermon from Lamentations 3, 39.

Sessions were continued through Wednesday and Thursday morning.

Rev. E. Webb, of Glasgow, was elected Moderator, and Rev. R. A. Mallory, of Milford, temporary Clerk.

Rev. L. Marks was received from the U. P. Presbytery of Philadelphia. A call from Hanover Street Church was placed in his hands, and by him accepted. The following arrangements were made for his installation Wednesday evening, 25th inst.: Rev. E. Webb to preside and put the constitutional questions, Rev. Dr. Patton to preach the sermon, Rev. Mr. Crowell to charge the pastor, Rev. Mr. Shaw to charge the people.

Rev. D. J. Boyle was received from Huntington Presbytery, and signified his acceptance of a call from the church at St. Georges. Tuesday evening, May 25th, was fixed for his installation. Rev. L. Marks to preach the sermon, Rev. Mr. Shaw to charge the people, Rev. J. Harvey Beale of Philadelphia Fourth Presbytery to be invited to charge the pastor. The West Presbyterian Church of Wilmington organized since the last meeting, was placed on the roll of the Presbytery.

Two communications on the re-union of the two branches of the Church were read and referred to a committee, who reported as follows:

Resolved, That this Presbytery adheres to its views heretofore expressed, and desire immediate re-union of the two branches of the church on the basis of the standards, pure and simple, leaving minor points to be arranged by the united church after the union shall have been effected.

Last years action was as follows:

Resolved, That while this Presbytery expresses its preference for a re-union of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, on the simple basis of our common standards of faith and practice, yet it does hereby give its approbation of and consent to a re-union on the basis proposed by the joint committee of 30 and approved by the two general assemblies meeting in May, 1868, respectively at Albany, N. Y. and Harrisburg, Pa.

The Elders Church asked that its request for \$1000 from the Church Election be endorsed by the Presbytery which was agreed to.

Rev. John Patton, D. D. of Middletown, and Edward T. Taylor, Esq. of Wilmington were elected Commissioners to the General Assembly, which meets in New York, May 20th; Rev. C. D. Shaw, and E. D. Cleaver, of Delaware City, as alternates.

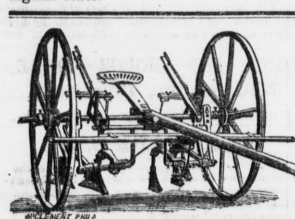
Rev. A. J. Snyder was received from 4th Presbytery of Philadelphia. Rev. W. H. Marsh, of Wilmington, Rev. Huntington Seymour, of Cortland Presbytery, and Rev. G. M. Todd, Tioga Presbytery, were invited to sit as corresponding members.

St. George's was chosen as the place for meeting on the 3d Tuesday of September, at 7 1/2 P. M.

Wednesday afternoon and evening were spent in Philadelphia attending the exercises of the Sunday School Institute at Bethany Hall.

The Presbytery adjourned at noon on Thursday, after the customary vote of thanks to the congregation for their hospitality, and also to the railway officials for their kindness and courtesy.

Four negroes went to rob a smoke house in a Virginia village the other night. The door was locked, but two of them pried up the door on one side while the others crept in. Just then the owner of the property came out, the two outside negroes dropped their levers and ran, and the house settled down, squeezing one of the inside fellows to death across the middle and caging the other.



THE PHIFER "SKELETON" WHEEL BARROW PLOW AND CULTIVATOR, for Corn, Cotton and Potatoes, for the season of 1869, is constructed under an entirely new patent, (June 16, 1868). The four cast iron hangers of the former patents are substituted by a single wrought iron shaft. The draft is taken from the beam of the plow, and consequently no neck draught on the horses. It is much more simple and efficient than our previous manufacture.

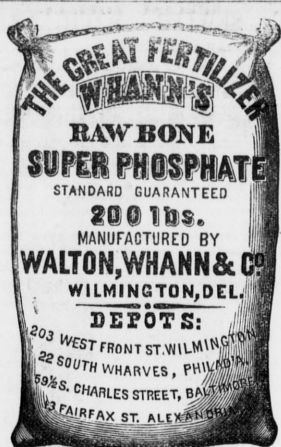
The "PHIFER PLOW" was awarded—The Gold Medal at the Union International Plow Trial, September, 1867.

The Silver Medal, (highest award) at the Maryland Institute, October, 1867.

The First Premium at the Mechanics' and Agricultural Association, New Orleans, La. after the severest tests and most determined opposition, January, 1869.

For agents and single machines, address the Manufacturers and Proprietors.

A. L. BREARLY & CO.
Rural Agricultural Works,
Office No. 117 Perry st. Trenton, N. J.
April 10—3m



PROMPT,
ACTIVE,
RELIABLE.

A Great Crop Producer and Thorough
Renovator of worn out lands.

For Sale by **E. T. EVANS,**
Middletown, Del.

Middletown, Del. Feb. 28, 1868.

Messrs. WALTON, WHANN & CO.—Gentlemen: I used Whann's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate on my corn last spring, and on my wheat in the fall. In each case it produced an excellent crop. Wishing to determine which of the different phosphates would pay me best, I tried several, and am glad to say the yield was much the best where I used Whann's. I shall continue to use it, and cheerfully recommend it to my neighbors.

A. T. STOOPE.

Middletown, Del. March 17, 1868.

Messrs. WALTON, WHANN & CO.—Gentlemen: I have been using Whann's Phosphate for some time past alongside of the popular fertilizers, and have come to the conclusion it is as good as any other. I am going to use ten tons this spring.

Yours truly,
HENRY CLAYTON.

March 27—1y

NEW GOODS

AT
REDUCED PRICES.

G. W. W. NAUDAIN,

is opening a fresh stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

PURCHASED since the fall in many kinds of the same. Being bought for cash, and from first hands, principally—hence we could the second profit of the jobber and intend giving the advantage to our liberal friends.

Our stock consists of Merinoes, blk. col'd Alpaca, Wool, Poplin, N. Wool, de. Leines, Good assortment of Prints, Cotton and Wool Flannels, 1 1/4, 2 1/4 Bleach'd and Bro. Muslin, Balmoral Skirts, Shawls and Hoods, Ladies Vests, Gents Knit Shirts and Drawers, White and Col'd Blankets.

HATS AND CAPS, BRUGGETS,

CARPET AND OIL CLOTHS,

Painted Window Shades,

GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND

FANCY GOODS.

In fact, anything kept in a first class country

We call particular attention to our fine stock of

Over-Coatings, Cloths & Cassimeres,

which we make a Specialty.

Receiving from the Manufacturers, Ladies' Misses, and Children's Shoes, Gents sewed and pegged, double upper and sole, Calf Boots, Men's heavy, winter Boots & shoes, that we have made of the best material; and guarantee satisfaction.

MACKERIE, SHAD, AND HERRING

Always on Hand.

THOMPSON'S GLOVE FITTING CORSETS

GENTS ARCTIC OVERSHOES,

MENS DUCK GAUNTLETTES,

GLOVES, MITTS.

A Stock of Dried Fruit Consisting of

LAYER RAISINS,

NEW DRIED CURRANTS,

NEW DRIED CITRON, DRIED APPLES.

Also an extra article of

Buckwheat Flour.

Liberal discount for cash, and show Goods with pleasure.

G. W. W. NAUDAIN.

Dec. 12—1y

CARD.

FARMERS who use artificial fertilizers, and DEALERS who supply them, are desirous of procuring a thoroughly reliable, First Class Article.

To such we extend a cordial invitation to visit our works and WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING

WHANN'S RAW BONE

SUPER PHOSPHATE.

Our aim is to excel in the quality of our fertilizer, and as we have NO SECRETS in our business, we would be glad for CONSUMERS TO VISIT US and see for themselves what a thoroughly reliable article we make.

WALTON, WHANN & Co.

April 24—1m

Wilmington, Del.

MILLINERY!

Philadelphia, March 10th, 1869.

WE beg leave to inform you that we are prepared to offer for your inspection, our usual assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Consisting of the Newest Shapes in Straw, Silk and Gimp Hats, Bonnets, &c. Velvets, Silk Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Ruches, Crapes, Hoods, Braids, Ornaments, &c. &c. We shall be happy to wait on you at our store or receive your order. Prices low for Cash.

Yours, &c.

H. WARD,

Nos. 103, 105 & 107 N. Second St.

April 17—3t

SEED POTATOES.

HARRISON, GOODRICH, ROSE & PEACH-

BLOW POTATOES

For sale by

E. T. EVANS.

April 17—1y

SWEET POTATOES

ON SALE AT

INGRAM & GIBSON'S

By the Bushel or Barrel.

April 10—1y

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING OF 1869.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

ARE prepared to supply the Buying Public from an unusually Large and Attractive Assortment of NEW GOODS, complete in the following Departments.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Colored and Black Cloths and Cassimeres,
LADIES COLORED AND

BLACK CLOAKING CLOTHS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS,
HOOP SKIRTS,

WHITE GOODS, LINENS AND TRIMMINGS,
Latest Style Colored and Black Hats & Caps,
Rubber Overcoats, Umbrellas & Parasols,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Gaiters and Balmorals,
Men and Boys' heavy Boots and Brogans,
Oil Cloth, Window Shades and Fixtures, Carpets,
White & Check Mattings,

Willow and Wooden Ware, Cordage & Co.,
China, Glass, Queensware, and Stone Ware,
Hardware, Cutlery, Tin & Earthenware,
Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass and Paint Brushes,
GROCERIES, SPICES, PICKLES,

CANNED FRUITS, JELLIES AND SAUCES,
TOBACCO, SNUFF & CIGARS,

Highly Perfumed and Washing Soaps & Candles,
Fish, Salt, Flour, Provisions, &c.
Dreers and Shakers Vegetable and Garden Seeds.
Star Mills Sealless Grain Bags,
Which we are constantly receiving in new and fresh lots, and offer for sale at the lowest market rates on the most reasonable terms.

March 27—3m.

Rhodes Super Phosphate

THE STANDARD MANURE.

MANUFACTURED BY

POTTS & KLETT,

Camden, New Jersey.

The attention of Farmers is especially called to

RHODES SUPER PHOSPHATE

As the most valuable and reliable manure for wheat and grass, as well as for other crops, as attested by an experience of fifteen years.

This long established and standard manure is prepared expressly for Drilling and particular care is taken to maintain the high reputation it has obtained.

We are prepared to furnish the Rhodes Super Phosphate in bbls. or in bags of 200 lbs. as may be desired.

For sale by dealers, and by

YARNALL & TRIMBLE,

418 South Wharves, 419 Penn Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 12—3m.

PATENT

INDIGO BLUEING BAG.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL,

CLEANLY & COMPLETE ARTICLE ever USED

By thrifty Housekeepers and Landresses.

EACH Bag is provided with a Box so that it can be put safely away as soon as used.

PRICE 20 Cts.—HALF SIZE 10 Cts.

This bag contains no acid, and will not injure the finest fabrics. One twenty cent bag will outlast eight two-ounce vials of Liquid Blue, besides giving a softer color and avoiding the danger and annoyance of broken and uncorked bottles.

Patented Dec. 24, 1867, and for sale by

PLYMOUTH COLOR CO., C. T. RAYMOND & Co.,

106 & 108 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Inquire for it at any Respectable Grocery.

April 3—3mos.

DR. J. J. VANDERFORD,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of

DENTAL SURGERY.

HAVING located in Middletown, Del.,

respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the practice of

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH Mounted on Dental Vulcanite, a material superior to metals in its adaptability and durability.

Persons having badly adjusted gold plates can have them exchanged for the Vulcanite.

Great care will be given to Children's Teeth; irregularities corrected, and deciduous teeth preserved until the permanent ones make their appearance.

A superior Dentifrice constantly on hand

Office on the corner of Second and Main streets, formerly occupied by D. L. Dunning.

April 10, 1869—1y

NEW BAKERY,

IN MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

North East Corner of Lake and Broad Streets.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has commenced the Baking Business in all its departments, and will keep constantly on hand,

Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Pies, Candy,

And will supply Weddings, and Parties, with all sorts of Cakes at short notice.

He has engaged a first class Baker to attend to the business.

He will also continue the Painting Business in all its Branches.

FRANCIS TARNON.

March 6, 1869—1y

THOMAS MASSEY, JR.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Main Street, nearly opposite Walker's Hotel,

Middletown, Delaware

CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly and promptly repaired.

Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches, Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Silver Napkins, Rings, Silver Thimbles, Salt, Sugar and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Key Rings, Steel Watch Chains, &c.

Dec. 12—1y

J. STEWART DEPUY,

253 SOUTH SECOND ST. ABOVE SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

NOW offers an unusual assortment of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, MATTINGS, &c. &c. at very reduced prices, to his friends and the public.

April 3, 1869—3mos

NOTICE!

W. J. LANK, Auctioneer, has removed to

4th New Castle street. Those desiring his services as Auctioneer, will please address him at that place, and their orders will meet with prompt attention.

April 3, 1869—1y

BOOK, STATIONERY, AND

VARIETY STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS and Miscellaneous Works,
Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books,
Blank Books, in various styles and binding;
Tuck, Memoranda and Pass Books.

STATIONERY,
Writing, Letter, and Note Paper,
Envelopes, in variety;
Mourning Paper and Envelopes to match.

FANCY ARTICLES,
Photograph Albums, Work Boxes, Fancy Boxes,
Writing Desks, Ladies' Satchels, Pocket Books,
Port Folios, Purses, Port Monies, Segar Cases, Picture Frames, Tassel and Cords, Looking Glasses,

BACK GAMMON BOARDS, CHESS AND
CHECKER MEN, GAMES of all KINDS.

Rubber Pencils and Penholders,
Writing Fluid and Ink Stands,
Pocket Cutlery, Roger's Scissors, &c.
Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Spectacles,

Violin Strings,
Combs, Brushes, Nail and Tooth Brushes,
Gum Bands, Watch Keys, Key Rings, and Puff Boxes.

A fine assortment of Colgate & Co's. Soap.

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS,
Wright's and Taylor's Superior Extracts,
Pomades, Hair Oils,
And Dental Soap of the First Quality.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Neck Ties of various styles, Bismarck Collars,
Gloves, Hose, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Wristlets.

Segars, Tobacco Pipes, Meerschaums, and Tobacco Pouches.

Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks and Coal Oil.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

New York Ledger, Harper's Weekly, Bazaar and Magazine, Frank Leslie, Chimney Corner, Weekly, Girls and Boys Weekly, Gleason's Literary Companion, &c.

Godey's Peterson's, Atlantic, Arthur's, Galaxy and Min's Democrat's Magazines.

D. L. DUNNING,
No. 2 Town Hall,
Middletown, Del.

Jan. 30—1y

CARRIAGES,

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.

J. M. COX & BRO.

MIDDLETOWN,

DELAWARE,

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF

CARRIAGES.

ALL WORK FROM THIS ESTABLISHMENT

WARRANTED

TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Repairing promptly attended to,

March 13—6mos.

Cecil Democrat, and Whig, News and Transcript, Chesterian, Smyrna Times, and Centerville Observer copy 6 months and send bill and paper to advertiser.

THE GREAT

ZINGARI BITTERS.

A SAFE BLOOD PURIFIER,

A PLEASANT BEVERAGE,

A SPLENDID TONIC.

A CERTAIN CURE

AND

Preventive of Diseases.

THE ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian physician, Dr. Cheopsus, who, after years of trial and experiment, discovered the Zingari Herb, the most remarkable vegetable production the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the Zingari Bitters is composed, will cure

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Biliousness, Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chronic Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Constiveness, &c. &c.

In the prevention and cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonials and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases have been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians.

Principal Depot, F. RAITER & CO.,
No. 6 N. Front St. Philadelphia.

RECOMMENDED BY

Ex-Gov. David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania,
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, "
Hon. Edward McPherson, "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, "
Hon. Wm. McSherry, "

Send for Circulars.

Feb. 6—1y

AMERICAN & SWISS WATCHES.

M. E. DICKSON,

Select Poetry.

THE VELOCIPEDIST TO HIS MACHINE.

Speed on, my peerless, swift-paced steed,
Show forth thy utmost powers of speed.
(Why wilt thou wobble?)
Fair damsel, note thy bird-like flight,
And praise thy form compact and light.
(Jerked o'er the cobble.)
Fret those who scorn the iron horse,
Admire thy arrow-darting course.
(I fear I'll fall!)
Thy wheels, like chariot of the sun,
Revolve as driven by Phœbus.
(I'm sure I shall.)
No eye can trace the speeding spokes,
Responsive to my trained foot's strokes,
("Sprained!" it should be.)
Like bloodhounds bounding to the fray,
Swift as the eagle for the prey.
(The boys pass me.)
We skim along the wondering earth,
And distance needs of vulgar birth.
(When they stand still.)
We rush through plodding, dusty streets,
Thesaurizing, checking town retreats.
(I'm full of my fill.)
We gain the open, well-kept road,
Sparks rim thy wheels with iron shoed.
(I'm soaked in sweat.)
Firm poised, I feel of fear no trace,
The fresh'ning breezes flush my face,
(My pants are torn.)
My every nerve the motion thrills,
And happiness my bosom fills.
(My pants are torn.)
Past lake, o'er hill, through wood, down vale,
I skim like bark before the gale.
(I'm saddle sore.)
My blood with vigor surges free,
I feel of spirit birth with thee.
(I'll ride no more.)

A Boston poet says:

I have a lingering love, I own,
For an old doctrine, held by some,
That woman's truest friend is found
Within the hallowed walls of home;
But when the babe alarmed the house
By rolling headlong down the stair—
"Where's Mrs. Jones?" I cried to Ann,
With hands upraised in blank despair,
"She's at the rink," replied the maid,
"A ridin' the velocipede!"

Cures for Hydrophobia.

The following article, from the French newspaper, *La Ferme*, will be read with interest. It suggests one of the most simple remedies for hydrophobia, being, at the same time, preventive and curative. The paper named says:

"Dr. Buisson being called to assist a subject of hydrophobia, who approached the final crisis of the disease, bled her, and wiped his hand on a handkerchief wet with the saliva of the dying woman. On the first finger of the left hand he had a small contusion where the skin was broken. He was immediately cognizant of his thoughtlessness, but, trusting to the process which he had but recently discovered, he contented himself with washing himself with water. 'Believing,' says Dr. Buisson, 'that the disease did not make its appearance until the fortieth day, and having many patients to visit, I put off taking my remedy from day to day, that is, the steam bath. On the ninth day, as I was in my chamber, I felt at once a pain in my throat and still a greater one in my eyes. My body felt so light that I thought that if I were to jump, I would be able to throw myself to a prodigious height, or that by holding on to a window frame, I could sustain myself in the air. My hair was so sensitive that it seemed to me that I could count every one of them without seeing them; my mouth watered constantly; the impression caused by contact with the air made me feel horribly, and I avoided all brilliant bodies. I had a constant desire to run and bite, not men, but animals, and all that which surrounded me. It hurt me to drink, and I have noticed that the sight of water tried me more than the pain in my throat. I believe that a patient of hydrophobia can always drink by closing the eyes. The fits came every five minutes, and I felt then the pain start from the first finger and run along the nerves to the shoulder. Thinking that my means were only a preventive and not a curative one, I took a steam bath, not with the intention of healing myself, but to soothe myself. When the bath reached the heat of 47 deg. centigrade, all the symptoms disappeared as if by magic. Afterward, I never felt anything more. I have attended more than eighty persons bitten by mad dogs. All have been saved by this method. When a person has been bitten by a mad dog he must be made to take seven steam baths—one each day; Russian, for instance, of 57 deg. to 63 deg. This is a preservative remedy. When the disease makes its appearance, only one steam bath is necessary, raising the temperature hastily to 57 deg. centigrade, and afterwards slowly to 63 deg. The patient should be well confined to his room until completely cured."

Certain Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog.

The Editors of the Kent News, published at Chestertown, Md. in giving publicity to the following article says:

"It may be proper to state, for the information of persons who are not acquainted with Mr. Dyre, that he is a highly respectable and intelligent farmer, residing near Galena, in this county.

Eucalyptus is a plant well known to most persons, and is to be found in many of our gardens. Immediately after being bitten, take one or a half ounce of the root of the plant—the green root is perhaps preferable, but the dried root will answer and may be found in our drug stores, and was used by me—sliced or bruise, put into a pint of fresh milk, boil down to a half pint, strain, and when cold drink, fasting for at least six hours afterwards. The next morning, fasting, repeat the dose, using two ounces of the root; on the third morning take another dose, prepared as the last, and this will be sufficient. It is recommended that after each dose nothing be eaten for at least six hours.

I have a son who was bitten by a mad dog eighteen years ago, and four other children in the neighborhood were also bitten: they took the above dose, and are alive and well at this day. And I have known a number of others who were bitten that applied the same remedy.

It is supposed that the root contains a principle, which being taken up by the blood in its circulation, counteracts or neutralizes the deadly effects of the virus of hydrophobia.

I feel so much confidence in this simple remedy that I am willing you should give my name in connection with this statement.

FRANKLIN DYRE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

AND
Hoofland's German Tonic.
The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the
LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE
ORGANS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Is composed of the purest juices (or, as they are
medicinally termed *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs,
and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated,
and entirely free from all alcoholic admixture
of any kind.

Hoofland's German Tonic
Is a combination of all the ingredients of the
Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz*
Rum, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant
and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic
admixtures, will use
Hoofland's German Bitters.

Those who have no objection to the combination
of the Bitters, as stated, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

They are both equally good, and contain the
same medicinal virtues, the choice between the
two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being
the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes such as
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is
very apt to have its functions deranged. The
Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the
Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of
which is the patient suffers from several or more
of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Lard Piles, Fulness
of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea, Heartburn, Disordered
Food, Fulness or Weight in the
Stomach, Sour Eructations,
Sinking or Fluttering
at the Pit of the Stomach,
Swimming of
the Head, Head-
ache, or Difficulty
Breathing, Choking
or Suffocating Sensations when in
a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision,
Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull
Pain in the Head, Debility of Perspiration,
Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the
Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc. Sudden Flushes
of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Con-
stant Imaginings of Evil, and
Great Depression of Spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise
the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy
for his case, purchasing only that which is as-
sured from his investigations and inquiries, pos-
sesses true merit, is skillfully compounded, free
from injurious ingredients, and has established
for itself a reputation for the cure of these dis-
eases. In this connection we would submit those
well-known remedies—

Hoofland's German Bitters,

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Thirty-five years since they were first intro-
duced into this country from Germany, during
which time they have successfully performed
many cures, and benefited suffering humanity to
a greater extent than any other remedies known
to the public.

These remedies will effectively cure Liver Com-
plaint, Jaundice, Biliousness, Chronic or Nervous
Debility, Chronic Diarrhea, Diseases of the Kid-
neys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered
Liver, Stomach or Intestines.

Resulting from any cause whatever; prostrations
of the system, induced by severe labor, hard-
ships, exposure, fevers, &c.
There is no medicine extant equal to these reme-
dies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted
to the whole system, the appetite is strength-
ened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests prop-
erly, the blood is purified, the complexion be-
comes clear and healthy, the yellow tinge is
eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the
cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid be-
comes a strong and healthy being.

To this class of persons the hand of
time weighing heavily upon them, with all its
attendant ills, will find in the use of this Bitters,
or the Tonic, an elixir that will instill new life
into their veins, restore in a measure the energy
and ardor of more youthful days, build up their
shrunk forms, and give health and happiness to
their remaining years.

It is a well established fact that fully one-half
of the female portion of our population are seldom
in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their
own expression, "never feel well." They are
languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous,
and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the Bitters, or the
Tonic is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these
remedies. They will cure every case of Marasmus
without fail.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:

"I find Hoofland's German Bitters is a good
tonic, useful in the diseases of the digestive or-
gans, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and
want of nervous action in the system. I may say,
Yours, truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a
valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion
or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my ex-
perience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

From Rev. J. H. Kennard, D. D.

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson,—Dear Sir: I have been fre-
quently requested to connect my name with re-
commendations of good kinds of medicines,
but regarding the practice as out of my appro-
priate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but
with a clear proof in various instances, and par-
ticularly in my own family, of the use of Dr.
Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once
from my usual course, to express my full con-
viction that, for general debility of the system, and
especially for Liver complaint, it is a safe and
valuable preparation. In some cases it may be
usually, I do not doubt, it will be very benefi-
cial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eight, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor, Christian Chronicle, Phila.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of
Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privi-
lege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic,
to all who are suffering from general debility, or
from diseases arising from derangement of the
liver.

Yours, truly,
E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.—See that the signature of C. M.
Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. All
others are counterfeit.

Original and Sole Manufacturer at No. 621
Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

PRICE.—Hoofland's German Bitters, per bot-
tle, \$1.00—half dozen, \$5.00. Hoofland's German
Tonic, put up in quart bottles, \$1.50 per bottle,
or a half dozen for \$7.50.

FOR SALE BY ALL

Druggists and Storekeepers, Everywhere.

Aug. 1—year,

WINTER GOODS!!

WINTER GOODS!!!

WE would respectfully announce to our cus-
tomers and the public generally that we
are now opening one of the largest and

Best Selected Assortments of

WINTER GOODS,

Ever before brought to this market, consisting in
part as follows:

HEAVY MOSCOW & CANTON BEAVER,

HEAVY FROSTED BEAVER,

BLACK ENGLISH AND FRENCH

DOESKIN CASSIMERES

FANCY AND SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,

MALLALIEU'S, MURPHY'S, AND

DEAN'S HEAVY KERSEYS

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In great variety, Such as

Fine Plaid, Plain, and Fig'd Poplins,

Black and Colored Alpaca,

Wool Delaines—all colors,

French Merinos—all colors

Calicoes, from 6 to 12 1/2 cts.

Brown and Bleached Muslins from 8 to 20 cts.

A large assortment of

Ladies' Single and Double Shawls,

From \$2.00 to \$8.00. Zephyr and Wool Hoods

Breakfast Shawls, Children's Socks, &c.

LADIES' HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

in great variety.

Men's Buck Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Driving

Gloves, &c. A large stock of

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Ball and Brogans,

Made expressly for winter; selected from the best

manufacturers in the city; bought at the very

lowest cash prices, and will be sold at a very

small advance.

Having a large stock of goods to dispose of be-
tween now and the 1st of January next, we pro-
pose to offer to our Cash Trade special induc-
ements. Give us a call and you will be convinced
that money can be saved by buying for cash at
this season.

SCOWDICK & MOORE'S

Nov. 21—y Middletown, Del.

DELAWARE

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

Wilmington, Del.

PAID IN CAPITAL, \$100,000.00.

JOHN P. McLEAR, President,

GEO. W. STONE, Vice President,

M. M. CHILD, Secretary

DIRECTORS.

John P. McLEAR, Samuel Bancroft, Jr.

William Bush, Ed. Brighthouse, Jr.

Thos. W. Webb, Wm. G. Gibbons,

William Canby, George W. Stone,

Geo. W. Bush, Geo. V. Rice,

William S. Hilles, W. H. Swift.

This Company offers unusual advantages to

those who desire to avail themselves of the ben-
efits of Life Insurance. Examining the following
regulations:

1st.—It is a *Home Company*, and has adopted every

plan of Life Insurance that is safe and just.

2d.—It is a *purely mutual Company*.

3d.—It is a *purely mutual Company*.

4th.—It offers new features of Loans, original to

itself.

5th.—It is the most economically managed Com-
pany represented in the Peninsula.

6th.—Its excess of funds will be loaned out only to

the members of the Company, thus giving them the

use of the money at once.

7th.—It will loan its members money for a short

time.

8th.—Its rates are from 25 to 30 per cent. lower

than any Mutual Company in Existence.

9th.—Its policies are non-forfeitable after the first

payment.

10th.—It insures risks from \$25 to \$10,000.

11th.—It insures railroad Employees and haz-
ardous occupations without extra addition to the

premium.

12th.—It combines Reliability, Low Rates, Economy,

Safety, and all advantages that are to be derived from Life Insurance.

13th.—It has no notes hanging over the policies,
and demands no interest money in advance; nor does it

ask an extortionate Cash premium.

14th.—It is within the power of the poorest man
as well as the millionaire to protect his family from want,
by taking a policy in this Company.

First Class Reliable men are wanted in every

locality to act as agents for the Company. Ap-
plicants will address the subscriber, with refer-
ences.

J. THOMAS BIRD,

Middletown, Delaware.

Agent for Delaware and Eastern Shore Md.

Send for Circulars setting forth fully the plan
and operations of the Company.

Approved. GEO. W. STONE,

Vice President.

Sept. 12—d

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

North West Corner Fayette & St. Paul Sts.

OPPOSITE BARNES'S CITY HOTEL.

BALTIMORE.

Isaac Alberman, Proprietor.

This is one of the most pleasant and cen-
tral locations in the city.

January 4, 1868—ly

ATTEND TO YOUR TEETH.

FEW persons are properly impressed with the

importance of giving early and constant at-
tention to decaying teeth. The health is often
affected by them, to say nothing of the inconve-
nience and suffering, which they produce. It is
important to have all caries promptly arrested.
If treated in time most teeth may be preserved.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain,

by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, a harmless and
pleasant anesthetic.

J. J. VANDERFORD, D. D. S.

May 9—f Middletown, Del.

ENGEL, ROTHERMEL & CO.

SHIPPERS AND DEALERS IN

COAL

Schuykill Navigation Wharves, Wind-

mill Island, Delaware River, oppo-

site Lombard Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICES, 108 Walnut St. 308 S. Del. Avenue.

COAL supplied in vessels, in large or small

quantities, or lots to suit purchasers.

April 10, 1869—3m

LOST.

A Note given by S. B. Sutton, and endorsed

by Albert C. Newton, for \$2,000 in favor of

John M. Wood, given March 14th, 1868, at six

months. The payment has been stopped.

March 13, 1869—3m JOHN M. WOOD.

Farmers and Consumers Take Notice.

FARMERS & CONSUMERS OF DRY GOODS TAKE NOTICE!

THE most Reliable and Cheapest place to buy
your Dry Goods is at
JOHN R. GREEN'S,
No. 7 NORTH SECOND STREET,
First Dry Goods Store above Market St.

PHILADELPHIA.

All Goods sold at a small advance over cost.

Quick Sales—Small Profits, our motto. Honest

and fair dealing the best policy. We guarantee

to sell as cheap as any store in the city. Buyers

visiting the city will be sure to find the best Sheet-

ing & Shirting Muslins, at the very lowest mar-

ket prices. Medium and fine white Flannels,

Grey and Red Twilled Flannels, Gingham, Blue

Drill, Ticking, Check, Crash. Tip top assort-

ment of

Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Shirt

Fronts, &c.

Always on hand, cheap.

A large assortment of soft-finished Cambric,